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Hence such a row may be formed in, $(80+4.184+6.96)C_4^{33}a_4b_4$
 $=1392C_4^{33}a_4b_4$ ways.

In a similar manner we find,

For 35 balls, $(50+5.132+10.148)C_5^{34}a_5b_5=219C_5^{34}a_5b_5$ ways.

For 36 balls, $(40 \times 6.80+15.104+20.56)C_6^{35}a_6b_6=3200C_6^{35}a_6b_6$ ways.

For 37 balls, $(0+7.64+21.60+35.76)C_7^{36}a_7b_7=4438C_7^{36}a_7b_7$ ways.

For 38 balls, $(20+8.48+28.48+56.40+70.24)C_8^{37}a_8b_8=5668C_8^{37}a_8b_8$ ways.

For 39 balls, $(10+9.32+36.36+84.32+126.20)C_9^{38}a_9b_9=6802C_9^{38}a_9b_9$ ways.

For 40 balls, $(10.16+45.24+120.24+210.16)C_{10}^{39}a_{10}b_{10}=7480C_{10}^{39}a_{10}b_{10}$ ways.

For 41 balls, $(55.12+165.16+330.12)C_{11}^{40}a_{11}b_{11}=7260C_{11}^{40}a_{11}b_{11}$ ways.

For 42 balls, $(220.8+495.8)C_{12}^{41}a_{12}b_{12}=5720C_{12}^{41}a_{12}b_{12}$ ways.

For 43 balls, $715.4C_{13}^{42}a_{13}b_{13}=2860C_{13}^{42}a_{13}b_{13}$ ways.

Let $n, n_1, n_2 \dots n_{13}$ represent the numbers of ways of forming the different rows as above shown and let N , represent the total number of ways of drawing the balls. Thus $N_1 = \underline{1500}$, and the probability sought is,

$$P = \frac{n+n_1+n_2+\dots+n_{13}}{N_1}.$$

QUERIES AND INFORMATION.

Conducted by J. M. COLAW, Monterey, Va. All contributions to this department should be sent to him.

ANSWER TO A QUERY IN JUNE MONTHLY.

On page 214 of the *American Mathematical Monthly*, Vol. I. No. 6., appears a Query in regard to the work of Giordano da Bitonto: *Euclide restituito overe gli antichi elementi geometrici ristoranti*; Roma, 1680. Folio.

In answer to this Dr. Halsted has received a letter from the celebrated Gino Loria of the University of Genoa, of which the following is a translation:

GENOA, AUGUST 27th 1894.

HONORED COLLEAGUE,

Having read the question which you have proposed at p. 214 of the *American Mathematical Monthly*, I have asked Mr. Ricardi, former professor of the University of Modena, to give a reply to it. He has answered that the work of Giordano di Bitonto which interests you, and even a falsification which appeared in 1681 exist in his own rich private library. Both are described in the great work of this professor intitled *Biblioteca matematica italiana*, of which a second edition is now in press. I hope that these data will suffice you. If not, address me, and I will be glad to furnish the information you desire.

I await the continuation of your interesting article on the non-Euclidean geometry.

Accept, dear sir, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

Your very devoted,

GINO LORIA.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE FRENCH MATHEMATICIANS AT THE CAEN CONGRESS.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED.

French Association for the advancement of Science; Congress of Caen, 1894; Sections First and Second. Seance of August 14th, 1894.

The question for the order of the day was, a study of means to facilitate a more facile and fruitful exchange of ideas between the mathematicians of diverse nations, and thus to contribute to the progress of the science and the perfecting of its methods.

After a thorough discussion in which a large number of members took part, the following RESOLUTIONS were passed unanimously:

1 We approve most completely the project to establish *international mathematical Congresses*, and declare ourselves desirous of aiding the efforts which are making or shall be made toward this aim;

2 We approve absolutely the idea of Mr. Mansion, relative to the making of *Mathematical Vocabularies*, and applaud the beginning of its realisation that Commandant Brocard has already given by the preparation of a French Mathematical Vocabulary:

3 We express the hope that the project of Mr. Jacques Boyer, for a *Mathematical Dictionary* will reach a favorable issue, both in France and in most other countries;

4 We think we should direct attention to the remarkable mathematical monographs now being published in Germany, which it would be very desirable to see translated into other languages;

5 We think the great efforts of Professor Peano and his confreres for the propagation of *Algorithmic Logic* and the publication of a mathematical formulary are of a nature to contribute powerfully to the aim whose attainment is now in question;

6 We are happy to mention the decided advancement of the *Repertoire bibliographique des Sciences mathématiques*, and in this connection, to applaud the interesting publication, due to a group of mathematicians in Holland, especially Mr. P. H. Schoute, which is entitled *Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathématiques*;

7 We think that the publication of the *Intermédiaire des Mathématiciens*, from the beginning of 1894, has rendered and will still render very great service in what concerns the relations of Mathematicians to one another; we express our gratitude to the founders, Laisant and Lemoine, and felicitate ourselves that this initiative is due to two members of the French Association for the advancement of Science;

8 We hold in very serious consideration the reflections presented by Mr. Lemeray on the possibility of establishing mathematical libraries, having for object to put books at the disposal of workers distant from scientific centers;

9 We decide that this question for the order of the day, in the general form into which it has been put, shall be maintained for the session at Bordeaux in 1895.